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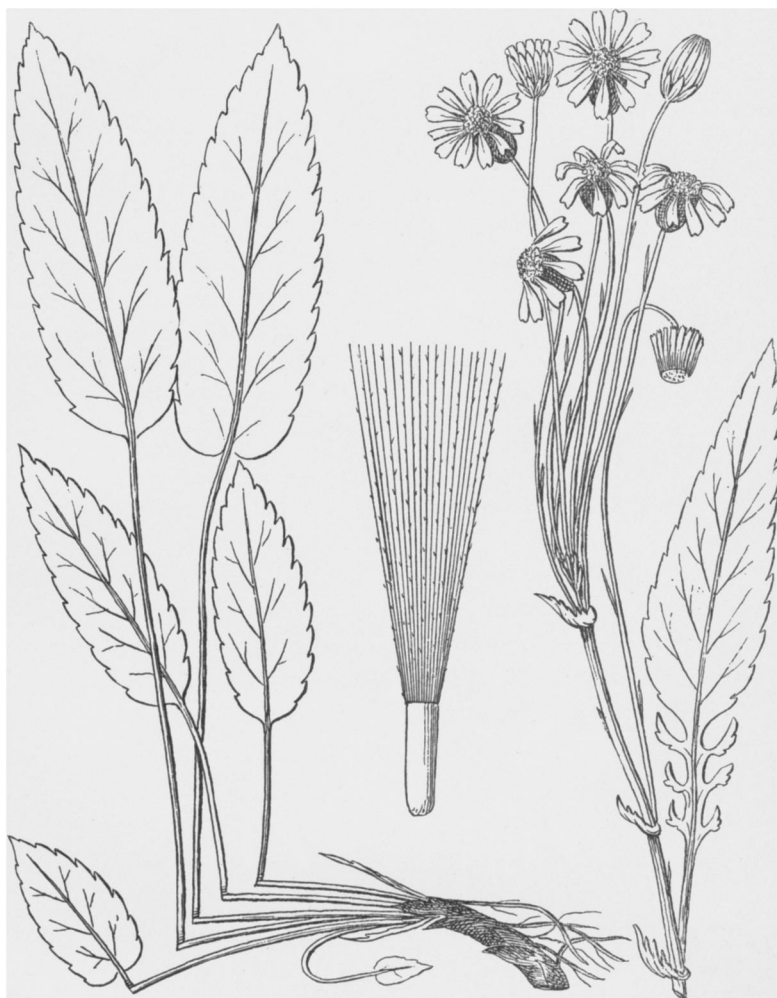
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SENECIO ROBBINSII, OAKES.

stand close to both *A. montanum* and *A. pinnatifidum*. One specimen, nine inches high from the Tucquan, is not easily distinguished from a pinnate form of *A. pinnatifidum*, which is somewhat of a novelty and rather scarce. I am sometimes inclined to think that it is a good variety, if not a species. If it were not for a little frond at the base, which proves beyond a doubt that it is *A. Bradleyi*, I would not know where to place the above-mentioned specimen. Besides the large, as well as some of the small forms, have the tapering projection, which is a feature of both *A. pinnatifidum* and *A. montanum*, and, as with them, is sprinkled with fruit dots to the very end.

One large specimen from McCall's Ferry resembles *A. montanum* very much. At both stations *A. Bradleyi* is associated with *A. montanum* and *A. pinnatifidum*. Are the three found in company at other places?

The dissimilarity in character, both as described in the Manual and by comparison with material at hand, completely debars *A. Bradleyi* from being a variety of *A. viride*. Further exploration of the river hills will undoubtedly bring more of it to light, and there certainly is more of it between this part of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. More specimens from different localities will give us wider views on the subject.

In this connection it may be of interest to state that on November 30th I discovered *Pinus pungens* at McCall's Ferry. It is quite plentiful, and seems to be the prevailing pine.

A. A. HELLER.

LANCASTER, PA., December 7, 1892.

Senecio Robbinsii, Oakes.

BY H. H. RUSBY.

(PLATE CXXXIX.)

Senecio Robbinsii, Oakes, Ms. in Herb. Columb. Coll. *S. aureus*, var. *Robbinsii*, A. Gray, in Herb. Columb. Coll. *S. aureus*, var. *lanceolatus*, Oakes, Hovey's Mag. May, 1841, and Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont; T. & G. Fl. N. A., ii. 492, not *S. lanceolatus*, T. & G. *S. aureus*, var. *Balsamitæ*, T. & G. form of, Gray Syn. Fl. i. part 2, page 391.

From an oblique rhizome, erect, very slender, 2 or 3 feet high,

glabrous. Root-leaves 3 to 6, occasionally more, erect on very slender petioles 4' to 8' long, the blade $1\frac{1}{2}'$ to 3' in length by $\frac{1}{2}'$ to $1\frac{1}{4}'$ in breadth, lance-oblong, acute or obtusish, the base short-cuneate to sub-cordate, sharply and unequally serrate; the cauline sessile and partly clasping, but some apparently petioled by the intervention of a more or less long, naked portion of the mid-rib, serrate above, below lacinate toothed, to distantly lacinate lobed. Heads mostly 8 to 12, on long, sometimes very long, slender peduncles, $\frac{3}{8}'$ high; scales lance-linear acutish two-thirds as long as the disk-flowers; akenes linear-oblong, sharply ribbed.

Occurring in wet meadows and bogs along the border of woods or in otherwise partly shaded situations, Northern New England, New York, also in North Carolina. Collected by Robbins at Brownington, Vt.; T. G. White at Franconia, N. H.; Mrs. Clark and Dr. Britton, near Mt. Marcy, in the Adirondacks; Rusby and others at Willoughby, Vt.; and by Messrs. Small and Heller on Roan Mountain, North Carolina.

It is a little strange that this fine species of *Senecio* has so long escaped publication as a species. It is probably due to the fact that the comparatively few botanists of the past generation who have dared say what they thought, never saw it in a growing state. In the herbarium it is not difficult to mistake it for *S. aureus*, but not so when seen growing. During the past season it was almost simultaneously discovered by Dr. Britton and myself, and each of us at once resolved to describe it as a species. Mr. Oakes, who first described it from Robbins' specimen as a variety, had a strong feeling that it was distinct, and wrote on the label, "If this is a new species I should be glad to have it called *S. Robbinsii*." Out of deference to Mr. Oakes, I give him credit for the species. Upon the same sheet, Dr. Gray writes, "*S. aureus*, var. *Robbinsii* (An Sp. Nov.?)," but in later years, misled by its great resemblance to *S. aureus*, he assigns it to a very insignificant position.

Botanical Notes.

A Century of Weed Seeds.—Professor Byron D. Halsted, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, has supplemented his distributed sets of 100 American weeds by sets of their seeds. They are arranged in vials with printed